

DECAPITATIONS  
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ping on All Sides.

## HORTON WILL SUCCEED HOYT

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Called on to Confirm Appointment.  
Never in History of State Has  
Housecleaning Been So Thorough.

Simpson Becomes Warden.

(Special Correspondence).

Lansing, Mich.—The political atmosphere in and around the state capitol has reached the boiling point now, and as the administration of Governor Osborn is well under way, the heads of Warner appointees are dropping into the political waste basket at a rapid rate. Never in the history of Michigan has there been such a complete overhauling and housecleaning as the one now conducted by the governor. "Who is next?" is the anxious question asked by the officials who have reason to believe the axe will fall on them. When Governor Osborn completes his work as executive, only a few of the fittest will survive the political guillotine. This clearing out process is a herculean task, and only



PAUL KING.

Who Will Again Act in the Capacity  
of House Clerk.

a man with high ideals of citizenship and determination as possessed by Mr. Osborn is equal to it. The new appointments are, of course, subject to confirmation by the senate, and a hot fight will be made on the floor to defeat the governor's purpose, but the fact that Lieutenant Governor Ross is favorable to the plans and ideas of the governor and has allowed the chief executive to pick the committee on executive business, is a great leverage in the hands of Mr. Osborn.

New State Officers.

William R. Oates of Laurium has taken charge of the executive office and succeeds Major Loomis of Lomis, secretary to the governor. Mr. Oates is a brilliant young attorney, has served one term in the legislature and conducted the Osborn campaign in the upper peninsula.

George B. Horton of Fruit Ridge, Lenawee county, will succeed William H. Hoyt of Plymouth, Wayne county, as tax commissioner. Mr. Horton was master of the state militia and one of the staunch Osborn supporters in the recent campaign, and his selection to this important position can be regarded as a compliment to the governor, who loyally supported the governor despite the fact that the Grange as a body is in favor of a tonnage tax and Mr. Osborn has repeatedly stated that he is against such manner of taxation.

W. Palmer, better known as "Pus" Palmer of Manistie, will take charge of the insurance department. Mr. Palmer is an able man, well versed in insurance matters, and is well qualified to maintain the insurance department of Michigan on the high level established by former Commissioner James V. Barry.

Gilbert Dame of Northport succeeds Col. C. Lillie of Coopersville as dairy and food inspector. Mr. Dame has had considerable training along this line of work. For a number of years he served as inspector in the department of which he now becomes the head.

The executive committee of the State Automobile association, at a meeting held at Grand Rapids recently, voted to ask Governor Osborn to appoint Horatio Earle state highway commissioner. Governor Osborn can do this if he continues to feel that one term will do him. The committee's term is four years, and Mr. Earle, the present commissioner, was appointed by Governor Warner and his appointment was confirmed by the senate for a full term of four years, which means until 1913.

Complexion of the House.

There are about forty new members in the house of representatives. Forty-seven are second terms, while thirteen are serving their third term. The

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O. PALMER,

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Publisher and Proprietor

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third termers will have the privilege of choosing their seats, while the first and second termers will have to take their chance for seats by drawing, by a blindfolded boy, the numbers of their respective seats. For the first time in many years the Democrats have a sufficient membership in the house to make showing their number having increased from two, Kappeler and Farmer, members of the last legislature, to thirteen, the upper peninsula furnishing two, a member from Houghton and one from Gogebic. It is expected by the administration men that the Democrats can be counted on for the passage of progressive legislation and that the members of the minority party will rather work for the interests of the state than make political capital out of any embarrassments of the majority party.

## The Senate.

Over on the other side of the capitol, in the senate hall, the situation is somewhat changed from that of two years ago. A number of new faces are seen and some of the old leaders have disappeared. Conspicuous by his absence from the body of which he was a member for many years is Charles Smith of Calumet. Mayor James of Hancock has taken his place and bids fair to become one of the leaders of the body. Senator Michael Moriarity is there, however, and is now the senior of the senate. Senator L. Whitney Watkins of the Jackson district will probably be the floor leader of the Osborn administration and will be ably seconded by Senator Vaughan, Colling and Fowle. The Warnerites pin their faith to Senators Newton and Freeman, but it is doubtful whether the opposition will be able to muster any great strength during the session in order to successful obstruct legislation desired by the governor.

Lieutenant Governor Ross has caused it to be known that he may establish a precedent in regard to the insurgent rumblings in the new senate. The lieutenant-governor is president of the senate, and from time as far back as anybody here can remember the senators at the beginning of each biennial session have adopted a rule that "the president, unless otherwise directed, shall appoint all committees." The precedent making him in mind is to disregard the custom of giving those senators who have had one or more terms the preference in assigning the more important chairmanships and committee places.

## Death Claimed Five Members.

The death of Representative Folks of Jackson, several days ago, makes five members of the 1909 session who have passed away. The other four are Senator Fox of Tuscola, Representative Colby of Detroit, Agents of Ludington and Realtor of Ottawa.

## To Restrict Carrying of Firearms.

One of the Grand Rapids representatives will introduce a bill to prevent the promiscuous carrying of pistols. The bill contemplates that police officers may carry firearms, but only such other persons as receive a license from chief of police and prosecuting attorney acting jointly or from the sheriff and prosecuting attorney acting jointly. No dealer in firearms would be permitted to sell pistols unless he has a license from the same authorities.

## Simpson Jackson's Warden.

Deputy Auditor General Nathan F. Simpson of Hartford, Van Buren county, was selected by the board of control of the Jackson prison as warden of the Jackson prison as warden of that institution.

While some are of the opinion that Governor Osborn is not pleased with the appointment made by the board, it is safe to say that if Mr. Simpson makes good as warden of the prison he is sure to have the hearty cooperation of Governor Osborn.

The new warden has already filed his bonds, one for \$20,000 as warden and another for \$50,000 as head of the binder twine plant. The bonds have been approved by the board of control, and were sent to Lansing for approval by the state board of auditors.

Mr. Simpson has already taken a lively interest in affairs of the Jackson penal institution, and it is predicted on all sides that he will make an excellent warden.

Captain Stone was tendered the position of sales manager of the binder twine plant, by the board, at a salary of \$1,800 per year and accepted.

George Houser of Charlotte succeeds Mr. Simpson as deputy auditor general, and Charles Barnes of Oscoda, county succeeds Mr. Houser as chief clerk in the auditor general's department.

## Hall Retires From Race.

Sidney Hall of Bay City has withdrawn from the race as secretary of the senate, and it is stated that he will be offered the position as journal clerk which he held in the last house, by Clerk Paul King.

## Civil Service Bill.

Senator Mapes of Kent county has drafted a civil service bill which will place every employee in the state offices and state institutions, with the exception of officers appointed by the governor, superintendents of state institutions, wardens of prisons and teachers, under the civil service act. This bill will be introduced in the senate as soon as Senator Mapes has submitted it to the attorney general for approval.

The bill is broad enough to apply not only to state employees, but also to the employees of counties and municipalities. A commission of three to be appointed by the governor is contemplated by the bill.

William Quilliams is out for several days on a tour of the country, and is second termer and undoubtedly will win the plum. MAX SCHULZ

FACING A  
CRISISPerfectly Good  
Grievance

"But confound it all," insisted the man with the straggly mustache, "I can't whip a child of mine. It's inhuman."

Gunsackon, who shared the same man's seat in the suburban train, regarded him pityingly. "Nonsense!" he said. "A man's got to be the head of his family, hasn't he? How's he going to be that if he shirks responsibility? It's up to him to discipline the children, if they're boys! If they have to be punished, it's for you to do that instead of your wife!"

"That's all right," grumbled the man with the straggly mustache. "It's all right to talk, but I've got a tender heart. I can't lick 'em!"

"It isn't your tender heart," said Gunsackon, scornfully, "it's because you're trying to get out of something unpleasant. It's a case of shirking your duty."

"That's all right to talk," repeated the man with the straggly mustache, darkly, as he got off at his station.

In view of this conversation it was a coincidence that when Gunsackon reached home he was met by Mrs. Gunsackon, wearing a face that spelled a domestic crisis. Somewhere in the dim background of the portieres lurked Thomas, the eighty-year-old son of the house. From where Thomas lurked came a muffled howl now and then.

"Henry," said Mrs. Gunsackon, giving her husband one of those wireless signals used by women to convey the fact that a crisis must be faced. "I have been waiting for you to get home. Thomas has been a very bad boy, a very bad boy. Indeed! He took the telephone all to pieces again, after the talking to that you gave him the other time he did it—and I told him you would punish him."

Gunsackon put on the frown which the occasion demanded. "Come here, Thomas!" he ordered, as he took off his hat and coat. "I'm surprised at you! I'm ashamed that a son of mine."

"Please, papa," quavered the culprit, as he slowly emerged. His face was red and swollen from preliminary weeping. Gunsackon turned his back on him, hastily.

"This isn't a case for arbitration," said Mrs. Gunsackon.

"Please, papa," quavered the culprit, as he slowly emerged. His face was red and swollen from preliminary weeping. Gunsackon turned his back on him, hastily.

"I'm a little surprised—that is, why do you wait till I get home, Harriet?"

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## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, made and executed by Charles F. Dickinson, of Toledo, Ohio, to Marion Hanson, of Grayling, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, Michigan, in Liber G of Mortgages on page 581, 582, and 583, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1909 at 8 o'clock p. m., and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Marion Hanson to Marion R. Hay, of the City of Butler in the State of Pennsylvania, by assignment bearing date the 8th day of October A. D. 1910, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Crawford on the 17th day of October A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Liber I of Mortgages on page 8, and the same is now owned by the said Marion R. Hay.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred six and 52/100 dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of four dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding has been taken or is now pending in any law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale, and in pursuance with the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Grayling in said county of Crawford, that being the place where the circuit court is held in said county, on the 28th day of January 1911, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: Lot No. 20 (2) of section eighteen (18) in township No. twenty-eight (28) north of range one (1) west containing twenty-one and sixty one hundredths (21.6100) acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated this 1st day of November A. D. 1910.

MARIAN R. HAY,

Assignee of Mortgages.

O. PALMER

Attty for Assignee of Mortgages.

Business address, Grayling, Mich.

Nov. 3-13.

TRY SILENCE.

The man who counts 30 in his mind

before he speaks soon discovers that

when he talks he says something.

TRY silence for a change.

It builds up a wonderful reserve force in your physical

organization and surely over-

comes your temperamental inclination

to babble.

VATICAN MOSAIC FACTORY.

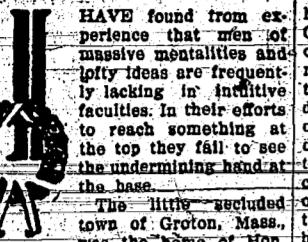
The pope maintains a mosaic factory in the Vatican. Here the patient

artists work in a gallery lined with

# The Boodler and the Voodoo

True Story of the Secret Service

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY  
Former Chief United States Secret Service



**H**AVE found from experience that men of massive mentality and lofty ideas are frequently lacking in initiative faculties. In their efforts to reach something at the top they fail to see the undermining hand at the base.

The little secluded town of Groton, Mass., was the home of Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, President Grant's first secretary of the treasury, an educated man of sentiment and elegance and Puritanical in his ways. He was possessed of a fair knowledge of politics and finance and was systematic and successful in the management of the treasury department. While in Washington he mixed little with the politicians. He was shy in his manner and abstemious in his living. His favorite diet was bread and milk. He used neither tobacco nor intoxicants. Like other great men with whom I came in contact he was unscrupulous and almost wholly without cunning. He favored reform rather than punishment for rogues. As an evidence of his obliquity of vision and lack of penetration when called upon to face the sharers ever hovering about the national capital, I will relate a couple of incidents.

On a day when I was busily engaged in my office in the treasury department a messenger hurried in and informed me that the secretary wanted to see me at once. Entering a side room next to Mr. Boutwell's main office, I was by him introduced to two flashy dressed gentlemen who said they had come all the way from Philadelphia to see the secretary and inform him of an astounding counterfeit conspiracy that might shake the nation to its foundation. The gentlemen were city detectives and rather sporty appearing chaps. In their bearing there was an air of self-sufficiency and a know-all-about-it that was quite impressive to the mind of a "green one."

Their story in substance was that while engaged in exploiting the dastardly deeds of criminals they had made a chance discovery that was of tremendous importance to the United States government. For a price they were anxious to assist in capturing the rogues. They were deeply entangled in several mysterious cases at home, but had torn themselves away from their duty long enough to supply over to the nation's capital for the purpose of acquainting the secretary with a dangerous counterfeiting scheme.

The startling story told by the sleuths bore the appearance of truth. The secretary was deeply impressed and appeared worried and greatly disturbed as he handed me the face and back of a five-dollar treasury note printed on separate pieces of paper. He instructed me to investigate at once. My eyesight at this time was remarkably good. I could easily trace the fine scurrilous lines upon a note without the use of a magnifying glass. After carefully examining the specimens handed me and comparing them with a good note of the same denomination I was unable to discover the slightest difference and I told the secretary that I thought they were genuine. If this was so, in what manner could they have been obtained? It would require calling on the part of a number of persons in the printing bureau to secure them, as the face and back of these notes were printed at different times by different persons, and besides the work was being done under the watchful eyes of trusted officials. If the face and back of these notes were counterfeited they were very dangerous, as they seemed a perfect facsimile of the genuine. The two detectives carried with them an air of great mystery. They professed to be unable to explain anything but they were of the opinion that the counterfeiters had somehow obtained duplicates of the government plates upon which the notes were printed.

Mr. Boutwell was deeply interested. To him it was an affair of great mystery. To more fully impress the secretary with the importance of the case the Philadelphia sleuths came out boldly and declared that any amount of that kind of money could be bought at fifty cents on the dollar. This was a clincher. I now saw that I was up against a puzzling case. I was astounded, although not fully convinced, in regard to the character of the prints. It made little difference to me. I was sure it was some kind of a trick, but an investigation was necessary. It would not do to allow the impressions to be examined by the chief of the printing bureau, as it was possible there was something crooked among his employees. It was decided that I should go to Philadelphia on the following day. There I was to be met by the two detectives and introduced to a broker who was a go-between. I was to rig myself out in the proper dress and play the part of a cattle man from Texas. I chose to locate myself at Brownsville. Reaching out from this point I was engaged in buying cattle and was not particular where they came from. They might

have been smuggled in across the Rio Grande. I was familiar with that part of the country and could easily pass myself off as a resident of that section. Mr. Boutwell wrote me an order on Treasurer Spinner for the sum of five thousand dollars. This was done in the presence of the two detectives. It was understood that the counterfeiters would not make a deal of less than ten thousand dollars of their money. For this they were to be paid five thousand dollars in good money. While the detectives insisted that the counterfeiters would pass just as readily as the genuine, they could not explain why it was being offered at fifty cents on the dollar. The two detectives returned to Philadelphia and I agreed to meet them there on the following day.

That afternoon I chanced to step into the office of Mr. William A. Richardson, at that time assistant secretary of the treasury. He was a lawyer of marked ability. I told him confidentially about the suspected counterfeit and of the five thousand dollar order given me by Mr. Boutwell.

"This won't do," said he. "The secretary has no authority to draw on General Spinner. You had better take the order back and explain to Mr. Boutwell that his action in this matter is unlawful."

Acting upon the advice of the assistant secretary, I returned the order to Mr. Boutwell, and he was greatly pleased when I told him that I had concluded to take a bundle of counter-

feet money instead. He smiled when I said "I feel sure the two detectives did not know counterfeit money when they saw it."

I took from the safe of the secret service division a package containing five thousand dollars in counterfeit money. It was mostly in one hundred dollar bills, a very clever imitation of the unprinted eye.

He went with me to my room in the hotel where I had first learned the particulars of the origin of the boodle game, which was originally played for years afterwards under different names. It finally grew into what was known as the green goods game. The man I had arrested was Andrew J. Wiggin, and about the smoothest confidence man that ever came to the front in this country. He was a sharpie of no mean legal ability and was able to walk along upon the outer verge of the precipice of crime without tumbling over it. He was the originator of the boodle game. The previous package with which he expected to get five thousand dollars in good money from me was nothing more than strips of white paper cut to resemble bank notes in size. There was a good five dollar greenback so arranged at the top of the package as to catch the eye of the greedy speculator.

His revolver was a powerful argument with him. He wasn't one of the shooting kind. He was there to get possession of the green one's good money, pass upstairs and down and out on the opposite side of the building. It was a place well chosen to carry out a swindle of this kind.

I took the ten notes and handed him twenty-five dollars in good money. I opened my traveling bag and took out the package of one hundred dollar bills, remarking that I would take it

that he could throw open one corner of it. When he did this I saw something that looked like money. I suddenly stepped up a stair and drew my revolver.

"You are my prisoner, sir. I am the chief of the United States secret service."

The fellow showed great disappointment by the sudden turn of affairs. At first he turned slightly pale, but finally smiled and said: "Look here, the government can't hurt me. I was only trying to boodle you. Put up your revolver and I will go with you peacefully."

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He was greatly astonished when he learned the character of the man. He said, "I feel sure he was a white man and a very fair and candid one at that. When I pointed out the utter

inconsistency of the story told the

impossibility of burglarizing General

Spinner's cash division, the secretary

was satisfied and quite willing to

drop the subject. It is unnecessary to say that the burglary did not take place.

(Copyright, 1910, by W. G. Chapman.)

As the missionary did not make much of it, Mungo did not enter into particulars, but he was greatly puzzled. It was evident that the note had given the information, for soon as he read it, the missionary counted the nuts, and so the perplexed messenger concluded that the paper had been watching him all the time that he committed the theft.

"All the nuts here die yer time, massa," he said, jauntily.

"Except the three you ate coming along," answered the missionary, after consulting the note.

to the government than to cope with the situation themselves.

For the purpose of convincing the secretary of the treasury that there was a dangerous counterfeit in circulation, they had secured from Wrightson the back and face of a five-dollar greenback. These had been split from one note and pasted upon paper to make them about the same thickness as the genuine money. It was a skilful piece of work and difficult to detect, but it was easily done by experts. The paper upon which the treasury notes were printed at that time did not contain the localized and distributive fibre which would prevent it from being split.

Before the fiber paper was invented the paper upon which the government notes were printed could easily be soaked apart and nicely pasted to other fine sheets of paper. It was very deceptive and difficult to detect.

Mr. Boutwell was greatly disturbed.

It was a serious affair to his mind,

and he might have been induced to

pay a large reward had the scheme

not been exploded.

The following is another illustration of the secretary's simplicity.

While at my New York office I one day received a telegram from Mr. Boutwell summoning me hastily to Washington. When I arrived at the secretary's office, in the treasury department, he took me into a private room where he informed me of a contemplated robbery. He said he had learned through a reliable source that plans had been made by a gang of burglars to rob General Spinner's cash division, and that the watchmen on duty at night were in the conspiracy. He had telegraphed for me for the purpose of forestalling the thieves. To my mind the story told by the secretary was a fallacy. It sounded like a romance. I knew that a robbery of this kind was quite impossible, but the secretary was so much in earnest that I was almost afraid to give him my real opinion in regard to the affair.

I saw that some sort of an investigation was necessary to put his mind at ease. Hence I telephoned several detectives to meet me in Washington. Mr. Boutwell sent a messenger to bring the man who had furnished the information. He was to go to my room in the Owen house. After a lapse of time he came. As he entered he took off his hat. I saw at once that the man was lacking in self-confidence and that he was either an ex-convict or a menial of some kind. I shook hands with him.

Assuming a look of benevolence, I looked him over carefully. He was a tall, thin man, slightly stooped and with a dull white skin. His protruding eyes were very light and expressionless. I gently turned his face to the window and sized him up. I was quite sure his spirit had been broken and that he was a fraud yet I was uncertain as to the best manner of handling him.

"I have met you somewhere before," I said.

He raised his eyes timidly. My remark seemed to rattle him.

"Where were you born?" I inquired.

In a faltering voice he answered, "In Columbia, South Carolina."

It flashed across my mind at once that the fellow was of negro blood.

Looking him straight in the eye, I quickly placed my finger on the tip of his nose. He shrank back a little but did not appear to be offended. I then said.

"What was your master's name down there?"

I thought to impress him with the idea that I was familiar with the locality from which he came. He gave me the name of his former master in a hesitating way. I told him to take a seat and tell his story. It was action, undoubtedly the result of a dream.

His version of the manner in which he discovered the contemplated robbery was so improbable that it is not worth relating in detail. I questioned and cross-examined him until I was sure that his story was a transparent concoction of a weak but criminal mind. It would do in a dime novel.

"All classes in Germany are much interested in planning beautiful cities. In the outside territory the cars run in open-trenches, which can be covered later when the volume of business demands the space used for traffic.

"All classes in Germany are much interested in planning beautiful cities. The trade unions bought tickets in blocks and their members were among the most enthusiastic visitors.

"Germans look upon the American city as dull and uninteresting. Our

surviving states lack the attractiveness

of those of Europe, and our streets, all meeting at the same angle, appear prosaic. German cities are growing as rapidly as those of America, so the old excuse of the rapid growth in our cities will not palliate their ugliness.

What we need is to give our city governments more power. We have come to distrust them completely, that their hands are tied."

"Last May I had an ingrowing toe nail which was very painful, as the side of the nail was edging right down in the side of my toe. I cut the nail off the cavity it made, and of course applied the Cuticura Ointment to the part affected. It soothed it and in less than ten nights it was all healed through constant use of the Ointment. Ten days ago I had my left hand and wrist burned with boiling lard, and Cuticura Ointment has completely cured them. I have just recommended the Cuticura Remedies to another friend, and she is pleased with the results and is recovering nicely. I will gladly furnish the names of the people referred to above if anybody doubts what I say."

(Signed) Mrs. Margaret Hedderon, 77 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass., Oct. 1, 1910.

A model of the workmen's village of Gmündersdorf, belonging to the firm of Ulrich-Gmünders, Ltd., cotton spinners, near Reutlingen, was the best work of its kind exhibited at the Vienna Housing congress. It was an example of the successful effect of low tones, and judging from the model and from numerous photographs and plans the village is very successful in its general design. The village stands on rising ground, and one of the principal streets leads up to an irregular market place with a fountain, which is so much in vogue in modern German street planning.

The area of the village is 33 acres. The houses are the property of the firm. On April 1, 1910, there were 48 buildings, comprising 151 dwellings, the rents varying from 211 to 46 per annum for two rooms and kitchen to 211 to 46 per annum for four rooms and kitchen. All the living rooms have a southern exposure. There are in addition two schools, an inn and a store. The plan of the village shows that the works do not form part of the village, as in Bourville and Port Sunlight, but are situated a short distance away.

You will be astonished to find how largely you are influenced in every way by unreasoning prejudice. In many cases you will also find that the prejudice has swindled you, or rather, made you swindle yourself. A case in illustration:

"I have been a constant user of Grape-Nuts for nearly three years," says a correspondent, "and I am happy to say that I am well pleased with the result of the experiment, for such it has been."

"Seeing your advertisement in almost all of the periodicals, for a long time I looked upon it as a hoax. But after years of suffering with gout and bitter crutulations from my stomach, together with more or less loss of appetite and flesh, I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food for a little time and note the result."

"I found it delicious, and it was not long till I began to experience the beneficial effects. My stomach resumed its normal state, the crutulations and bitterness ceased and I have gained all my lost weight back."

"I am so well satisfied with the result that so long as I may live and retain my reason, Grape-Nuts shall constitute quite a portion of my daily food."

Communing by the Wayside, Adam Zawfox-Jeffer set through a winter's work. Job Starkey-Yoh! I spent one winter in a workhouse.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in "There's a Reason."

one expert finds the above letter. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

### VALUE OF THE SHADE TREES

Wanton Destruction of These Protectors of Good Roads is Denounced by an Enthusiast.

"Perhaps no other agency," he says, "has contributed so much to the desolation of naturally beautiful districts in New England as what is in up-country parlance called the see-leman. He is a big man in his town and with his brothers on the board controls the finances, schools, roads and all matters of town government and improvement."

"His one great achievement while in office is to cut down all the shade trees or whatever might grow to be shade trees along the roads. He as a rule knows nothing of road building, and believing that the only way to get rid of water is to dry it up, instead of constructing his road of material other than garden loam, crowning it to shed water, grading his ditches to avoid the usual pools left to soak into the road, opening sluices to let the water run away from the side ditches, he simply cuts the trees down and waits for his mud bed to dry up. In the course of time it does dry up and then except during or immediately after rains when it is a mass of mud, it is a bed of dust and all summer is a hot and stifling desert road, an exhibit of ignorance and incompetency."

"The best preserved country roads

that have to bear the heavy motor traffic of the present day are those with ample shade. If a road cannot be cleared it needs moisture. The shade except in very dry periods will retain sufficient moisture to preserve the elasticity of the road surface. There is no danger of mud if the road is properly constructed."

"If you can't build your roads with asphalt or oil, kill your see-lemen and plant some shade trees. Make your town comfortable for yourself and your family and so attractive by its good roads and shady ways that the stranger will buy the worthless half of your farm for twice what any farmer would pay for your entire property, land, buildings, stock and mortgage."

A Writer in the Manchester Union.

How the Fight Began.

Violetta—I wish you would tell me how to get this pitch off my dress. I have tried everything—I can think of.

Reginald—You might try a song. You always get off the pitch when you sing. Judge.

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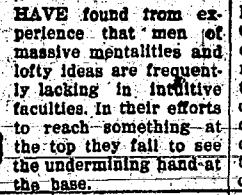
How the Fight Began.



# The Boodler and the Voodoo

True Story of the Secret Service

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY  
Former Chief United States Secret Service



**H**AVE found from experience that men of massive mentality and lofty ideas are frequently lacking in intuitive faculties. In their efforts to reach something at the top they fall to see the undermining hand at the base.

The little secluded town of Groton, Mass., was the home of H. C. S. Boutwell, President Grant's first secretary of the treasury, an educated man of sentiment and elegance and Puritan in his ways. He was possessed of a fair knowledge of politics and finance and was systematic and successful in the management of the treasury department. While in Washington he mixed little with the politicians. He was shy in his manner and abstemious in his living. His favorite diet was bread and milk. He used neither tobacco nor intoxicants. Like other great men with whom I came in contact he was unsuspicious and almost wholly without cunning. He favored reform rather than punishment for rogues. As an evidence of his obliquity of vision and lack of penetration when called upon to face the sharers ever hovering about the national capital, I will relate a couple of incidents.

On a day when I was busily engaged in my office in the treasury department a messenger hurried in and informed me that the secretary wanted to see me at once. Entering a side room next to Mr. Boutwell's main office, I was by him introduced to two fashions dressed gentlemen who said they had come all the way from Philadelphia to see the secretary and inform him of an astounding counterfeit conspiracy that might shake the nation to its foundation. The gentlemen were city detectives and rather sporty appearing chaps. In their bearing there was an air of self-sufficiency and a know-all about them that was quite impressive to the mind of a "green one."

Their story in substance was that while engaged in exploiting the dastardly deeds of criminals they had made a chance discovery that was of tremendous importance to the United States government. For a price they were anxious to assist in capturing the rogues. They were deeply entangled in several mysterious cases at home, but had torn themselves away from their duty long enough to safely over to the nation's capital for the purpose of acquainting the secretary with a dangerous counterfeiting scheme.

The startling story told by the sleuths bore the appearance of truth. The secretary was deeply impressed and appeared worried and greatly disturbed as he handed me the face and back of a five-dollar treasury note printed on separate pieces of paper. He instructed me to investigate at once. My oversight at this time was remarkably good. I could easily trace the fine eccentric lines upon a note without the use of a magnifying glass. After carefully examining the specimens handed me and comparing them with a good note of the same denomination, I was unable to discover the slightest difference, and I told the secretary that I thought they were genuine. If this was so, in what manner could they have been obtained? It would require collusion on the part of a number of persons in the printing bureau to secure them, as the face and back of these notes were printed at different times by different persons, and besides the work was being done under the watchful eyes of trusted officials. If the face and back of these notes were counterfeited, they were very dangerous as they seemed a perfect facsimile of the genuine. The two detectives carried with them an air of great mystery. They professed to be unable to explain anything, but they were of the opinion that the counterfeiters had somehow obtained duplicates of the government plates upon which its notes were printed.

Mr. Boutwell was deeply interested. To him it was an affair of great mystery. To more fully impress the secretary with the importance of the case, the Philadelphia sleuths came out boldly and declared that any amount of that kind of money could be bought at fifty cents on the dollar. This was a clunker. I now saw that I was up against auzzling case. I was astonished, although not fully convinced, in regard to the character of the prints. It made little difference to me, I was sure it was some kind of a trick, but an investigation was necessary. It would not do to allow the impressions to be examined by the chief of the printing bureau, as it was possible there was something crooked among his employees. It was decided that I should go to Philadelphia on the following day. There I was to be met by the two detectives and introduced to a broker who was a go-between. I was to rig myself out in the proper dress and play the part of a cattle man from Texas. I chose to locate myself at Broadsville. Reaching out from this point I was engaged in buying cattle and was not particular where they came from. They might

have been smuggled across the Rio Grande. I was familiar with that part of the country and could easily pass myself off as a resident of that section. Mr. Boutwell wrote me an order on Treasurer Spinner for the sum of five thousand dollars. This was done in the presence of the two detectives. It was understood that the counterfeiter would not make a deal of less than ten thousand dollars of their money. For this they were to be paid five thousand dollars in good money. While the detectives insisted that the counterfeit would pass just as readily as the genuine, they could not explain why it was being offered at fifty cents on the dollar. The two detectives returned to Philadelphia and agreed to meet them there on the following day.

That afternoon I chanced to step into the office of Mr. William A. Richardson, at that time assistant secretary of the treasury. He was a lawyer of marked ability. I told him confidentially about the suspected counterfeit and of the five thousand dollar order given me by Mr. Boutwell.

"This won't do," said he. "The secretary has no authority to draw on General Spinner. You had better take the order back and explain to Mr. Boutwell that his action in this matter is unlawful."

Acting upon the advice of the assistant secretary, I returned the order to Mr. Boutwell, and he was greatly pleased when I told him that I had concluded to take a bundle of counter-

feit money instead. He smiled when I said "I left sure the two detectives did not know counterfeit money when they saw it."

I took from the safe of the secret service division a package containing five thousand dollars in counterfeit money. It was mostly in one hundred dollar bills, a very clever imitation to the unpracticed eye.

When I reached Philadelphia on the following day I took a room at the Lafayette hotel. Here I was met by the two detectives and a white-haired broker, an Englishman. To him I was introduced as a cattle dealer. After a long talk with him and many expressions of fear on my part, I was induced to chance a deal with the alleged counterfeiter. The old broker sized me up. He saw that I was very timid and that I stood in fear of being arrested. He talked a great deal and was at last successful in allaying my fears. I insisted upon meeting the counterfeiter at the hotel before making the deal. On the same evening I was visited by a tall, well-dressed young man about twenty-five years of age. He was a right smart chap and understood his business exceedingly well, but in his great anxiety to do the he evidently overlooked the possibility that I might be doing him. He angled to catch me for a long time before I would take the bait held out to me. He said that I was very timid and that I stood in fear of being arrested. He talked a great deal and was at last successful in allaying my fears.

He went with me to my room in the hotel where I had first learned the particulars of the origin of the boodle game, which was successfully played for years afterwards under different names. It finally grew into what was known as the green goods game. The man I had arrested was Andrew J. Wightman, and about the smoothest chisel in the country. He was a sharpie of no mean legal ability and was able to walk along upon the outer verge of the precipice of crime without tumbling over it. He was the originator of the boodle game. The fellow showed great disappointment by the sudden turn of affairs. At first he turned slightly pale, but finally smiled and said: "Look here, the government can't hurt me. I was only trying to boodle you. Put up your revolver and I will go with you peaceably."

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## New "Flexible Hats"



SOME inventive designer of millinery, taking note of the strong points of the oriental turban, and seeking for something new, brought forth the new flexible hat of velvet. The queer but charming "ding-a-ling" hat burst upon New York and promptly captivated it. Naturally it has been followed by any number of soft hats and caps of velvet and other materials suitable for winter.

The "ding-a-ling" hat is a pointed cone of velvet with a rolled up rim next the face. It is guilloche of wire except for a single small shriving wire inserted about the brim edge. It is lined with silk or satin and interlined with lace or velvet. The crown is made of four conical pieces sewed together except in cases where a manufactured cone of felt or beaver or velvet is steamed into the proper shape over a block. The original hat was trimmed with a single quill, placed flat against the crown at the back. The whole affair is chic if extreme, but becoming to only certain types. It is full of snap and crisp style, but impossible for many wearers.

For those who cannot wear this jaunty (not to mention somewhat rakish) little bit of new millinery any number of new designs have been and are being invented. One of them

### DRESSING GOWN.



Flannel or flannelette are materials most suited for making a gown like this if for present wear; it is quite a simple pattern slightly shaped in at waist; the deep collar may be faced

with the same or some contrasting color; it is trimmed with a simple braiding pattern that is continued down front.

The fulness of the sleeves is drawn in at the back by a short-braided strap pointed at each end; the waistband which draws in the fulness is also braided; the pointed ends are hooked over.

Material required: 7 yards 40 inches wide.

### NOW COMES THE NEW TURBAN

Expensive Models Shown in Which Wings Are the Most General Trimming.

Of course the little "top" hat, as a few milliners call the closely fitted turban of fur and velvet, has had its day and few nights, too, and it is not surprising that the price having reached the titiable, makers are exploiting new and more expensive models.

Wings are the most general trimming. Such lovely wings, that one's appreciation of the beauty submerges the human instincts—brightest wings, snowy feathers, and all the made varieties that are more attractive than ever.

Some of the turbans are combinations of fur and wings, each being applied in square or pointed tabs that are turned back over a maline or satin foundation.

Breasts are run through slots in fur crowns and on brims; feathers are used to edge fur wings, and fur edges feather forms.

As to the place at which wings rise to the millinery occasion it would be difficult to say. They are everywhere, of all sizes and shapes, and give a fairly durable ornamentation for hats. They are decidedly less expensive than plumes and are invariably becoming. So what more can you require?

### HAVE REGULAR MENDING DAY

Surprising Results Will Be Eected if a "System" Is Put Into Operation.

There is nothing on earth-like system, and nowhere do you realize this more in matters of dress. The time lost in your stocking, that you might have mended in two minutes, grows into an unendable "run"; the rip under the arm in your new blouse extends alarmingly; nothing that must be mended stays "where it is put."

The remedy for all this is a regular mending day—or a regular mending evening, if you are a business woman. As soon as a garment needs mending—if it be only a button or a hook that must be replaced—put it aside, unless it is so necessary that you must attend to the trouble at once, and, when mending day rolls around do the required sewing. You will be surprised to find out how much lighter your work becomes when you can thus catch rents and tears at their start instead of at their disastrous finish.

The other point to remember is a

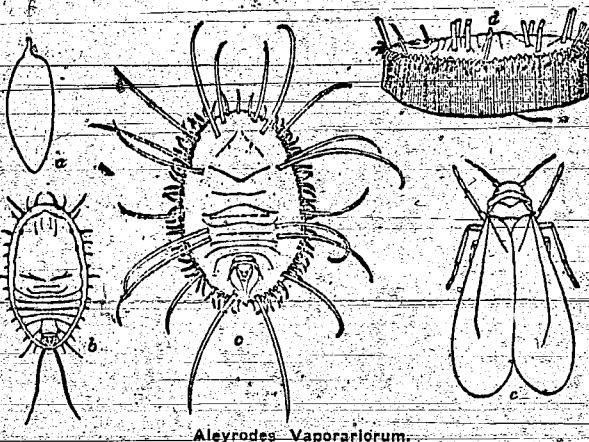
## LITTLE INSECT SERIOUS ENEMY IN GREEN-HOUSES

Under Favorable Conditions Pest Multiplies Rapidly, Damaging Foliage by Sucking Out Cell Content—Good Exterminator.

The presence of this widely-distributed greenhouse pest, *Aleyrodes vaporariorum* Westw., on house or green-house plants is easily determined by the minute, yellowish-white, winged flies only about 0.06 of an inch long, usually accompanied by numerous oval, rather flat, yellowish young, the latter margined with short, waxy rods and bearing on the upper surface a number of longer ones. This insect is a serious enemy in green-houses, and is frequently abundant on house plants, writes New York State Entomologist Telt, in the Country Gentleman. Under favorable conditions, it multiplies rapidly, the numerous individuals damaging the foliage by sucking

ten days should suffice to control this insect on house plants. Under green-house conditions, it is much better to rely on the more efficient though dangerous fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. Doctor Merrill advises the use of .005 gram of potassium cyanide, for each cubic foot of space, the fumigation to last not over three hours. Should this not prove effective, the amount should be raised to 0.007 gram.

Fumigation should be after dark (preferably when the moon is not shining), and the foliage of the plants should be dry. These precautions are advised simply for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the danger of injury from the hydrocyanic gas. The



A. Egg; B. Young Larva; C. Pupa, top view; D. Pupa, side view; E. Adult; G. D. A. B. still more enlarged.

out the cell contents. They are often small globules or honeydew on badly-affected plants.

The experiments conducted by Doctor Merrill several years ago show that thorough and repeated sprayings with a good brand of white oil soap, used at the rate of 1 to 1½ ounces a gallon, would destroy all of the pests except a small percentage of the newly-matured pupa, and from 25 to 50 per cent. of the adults. Repeated applications at intervals of a week or

98 per cent. potassium cyanide and commercial sulphuric acid are the materials to be employed, one-half more acid, liquid measure, being used than potassium cyanide, and much more water than acid. Those contemplating employing this measure are advised to procure fuller information before commencing operations. In order to obtain the best results, the first fumigation should be followed by additional treatments two and four weeks later.

### BARROW PUT ON RUNNERS

Wisconsin Man Invents Attachment Which Can be Fitted to Axle of Conveyance to Take Place of Wheel.

A man in Wisconsin has invented what might be termed a "sledbarrow," which is nothing more than the hub of a wheelbarrow on runners, instead of on a wheel. The invention, of course, consists of a runner-attachment which can be fitted to the axle of the barrow in place of the wheel. The runner is similar to those used on sleds and has an A-shaped brace rising from it with a hole at the top through

which the axle runs. This sled-arrangement is designed primarily to use in snowy weather, when wheel conveyances do not make such good progress, but it can be used on the bare ground if it is not too stony.

Of course, the best way to keep a small feed lot is to pay it with brick. This costs something at the start, but the investment will pay every time. The cattle are always on dry footing and no feed is wasted by being thrown on the ground.

It is a large lot of cattle to be fed the cost of paying a large lot is out of the question; but it can be underdrained with success. The drain laid in the ordinary way, from 10 to 20 feet apart, will keep any lot that is not located in a swamp in good condition, even in the rainiest part of the season.

Brick Pavement for Small Bunch of Cattle Is Best—Tile Laid in Ordinary Way Is Recommended.

There is no good reason why the feed lot should not be kept in good condition, even if there is no hill on the farm. If the land is level and only a small bunch of cattle is to be fed, a good plan is to remove the top soil with a road scraper to the depth of six inches or more, and then cover the surface with smooth stones topped off with coarse coal cinders mixed with sand.

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## Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. ALLEN, Editor and Proprietor.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months.....75  
Three Months.....40  
Received as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY JAN. 26

### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

(Official Call.)

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:  
The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium in the city of Saginaw on Thursday, the 2nd day of March, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating Two candidates for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of eight years each; One candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the term of two years; Two candidates for the office of Regent of the University for the term of eight years each; One candidate for the office of Member of the State Board of Education for the term of six years; Two candidates for the office of Member of the State Board of Agriculture for the term of six years each; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each county will be entitled to one delegate for each two hundred and fifty votes of the vote cast therein for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State at the last Presidential election, and one additional delegate for a moiety of one hundred and twenty-six votes or more.

Under the resolution of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the State Convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each Congressional District are requested to meet in district caucuses at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the day of the State Convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the State Convention for confirmation:

1—One Vice-President.  
2—One Assistant Secretary.  
3—One member of the committee on "Credentials".

4—One member of the committee on "Permanent Organization and Order of Business".

5—One member of the committee on "Resolutions".

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

W. KNOX, Chairman.  
PAUL H. KING, Secretary.  
Dated at Lansing, January 11, 1911.  
Grayford County is entitled to two delegates.

### For the Stomach

Here's an Offer You Should Not Overlook

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets remedy stomach troubles by supplying the one element, the absence of which in the gastric juices causes indigestion and dyspepsia. They aid the stomach to digest food and to quickly convert it into rich red blood and material necessary for overcoming natural body waste.

Carry a package of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets in your vest pocket or keep them in your room. Take one after each heavy meal and indigestion will not bother you.

We know what Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are and what they will do. We guarantee them to relieve indigestion and dyspepsia. If they fail we will refund your money. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies only at The Rexall Store. A. M. Lewis & Co.

**Wonderful Human Eye.**  
Wonderful as are the functions of the eye, the ear appears to be a yet more marvelous instrument. People with good hearing do not appreciate the inexplicable delicacy of the little instrument that nature has implanted on each side of their heads. But an astute appreciate without being able to understand it. There is hardly any trouble with the eye that they cannot adjust, but not so with the ear. When its fairy mechanism is jangled and out of tune it is often impossible to restore its functions. It is the greatest mystery of the human organism.

### For Constipation

A Medicine That Does Not Cost Anything Unless It Cures.

The active medicinal ingredients of Rexall Oderolines, which are odorous, tasteless and colorless, is an entirely new discovery. Combined with other extremely valuable ingredients it forms a perfect bowel regulator in-testinal invigorator and strengthener. Rexall Oderolines are eaten like candy and are notable for their agreeableness to the palate and gentleness of action. They do not cause griping or any disagreeable effect or inconvenience.

Only other preparations for a like purpose, they do not create a habit but instead they overcome the cause of habit acquired through the use of ordinary laxatives, cathartics and harsh physic, and permanently remove the cause of constipation or irregular bowel action.

We will refund your money without argument if they do not do as we say they will. Two sizes, 25c. and 10c. Sold only at our store: The Rexall Store, A. M. Lewis & Co.

Which is Entirely Different. It is true, as the Richmond Virginian says, that no man is a hero to his stenographer, but often he becomes her husband—Charleston News and Courier.

### Home Circle Department

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide. Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

#### TO THE FRONT:

The good men must always be at the front. It is not enough that there be more good men than bad, but they must be at the front—everywhere and at all times. One man in a position of influence is worth a thousand men single-handed and silent. It is a Christian's duty to wield all the influence he can honestly and judiciously, wherever he is. If a mechanician, be a leader as far as consistency will allow, in the cause of labor, if a "drummer" be a leader among commercial travelers; if a merchant, be as successful as conscience and circumstances permit; in politics, be always on hand; sacrifice time, convenience and comfort to be at the caucus and the polls. It requires more grace, more head and heart to be a leader in social, scholastic, mechanical, mercantile or political life, constantly and consistently, than it does to be the best deacon, superintendent or prayer meeting worker in the city, and is essential in its way.

#### BECOMING RICH.

Too often the fact that a man is growing rich is first announced to his neighbor by a wider spread and a finer show in his style of living. His wife and daughters begin to resemble the ladies. They neither toil nor spin but Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them. Next come a coach and span. Then course, a new house. The old one was ample. There is no increase of family but without a greater manu- sion how the world to know that the man has made a fortune? So architects and painters and decorators in due time install the household in a palace fit for a duke and they take their rank among "the upper ten."

All the humble walks of life are abandoned, old friends are dropped, the hearts once often cheered, and the poor helped; look no longer for their coming. The cloak of selfishness is tightly drawn and the heart closed to the appeals for charity. How true, when blessings come in the way of great prosperity, they are wholly appropriated for self, and the good they were intended to do never

speed on missions of mercy, but are tightly held, dwarfed and thwarted altogether and they are not known to have become rich by the many blessings bestowed or good done, but only by an outward dazzling show that a few years will obliterate.

#### AN ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN.

If children have no money of their own, how can they learn to manage? Begin when they are very young, and teach them gradually the use of money by arranging household work so they can earn a few pennies; and perhaps

by giving moneyed rewards for special excellence in school. Whenever children are given money let them understand it is because they have earned it by good behavior. Money should not be doled out to a child as if were to a beggar. It has a right to its allowance, and children that are easily taught that they must furnish equivalent of money received learn the value of money and grow up to be respected because they are self-respecting. The plan we have suggested is followed in many families and each child is paid a fixed sum for certain duties. While the sums earned by smaller children are trivial, the children are compelled to put it in the bank, unless it is near a birthday or the holidays, when extraordinary expenditures are in order. In one family the writer remembers it is the rule of the mother to make a liberal allowance of paper pencils and other sundries for school and if any of these articles are wasted or used up before a certain time the child in fault is compelled to purchase others from her own money, a very definite and usually effective way of reaching carelessness. By gradually becoming used to spending money and learning by "paying" the suffering and folly of carelessness, the child grows to learn values, and when she arrives at an age suitable may use an allowance given her wisely and with proper discretion.

#### DISCONTENT.

It is astonishing how small a proportion of the men and women, old and young, who inhabit this earth are contented with their lot. How few laborers in this great work-a-day world receive payment commensurate, in their own eyes, with the labor performed. How is it with the housewife, who from morning till night toils unceasingly for her family, yet with all her diligence, must pinch here and cramp there, keeping her own wants in the pack ground, that

she may be able to buy a few luxuries? It is the cheapness, to which nearly all work done by the human hand is reduced. The craving for cheapness and hunting after bargains is not only economically false, but a cause of great suffering to thousands of individuals. It is hard in fact impossible, to be content and be in

### Crawford County Farmers Institute.

At the Court House.  
Friday and Saturday  
February 3rd and 4th 1911.

#### Program.

Friday—Forenoon:  
9:45—Introductory remarks..... Hugo Schreiber, Sr., Sigab... Pres.  
10:00—Bringing up Soil Fertility..... W. F. Raven, East Lansing.  
10:30—Discussion..... Prof. C. B. Smith.  
11:00—Tillage Methods on sandy Soils..... Prof. C. B. Smith.

11:30—Discussion..... Afternoon.

1:00—Question Box in charge of..... Prof. C. B. Smith.

Reading..... W. F. Raven.

2:00—Discussion..... 2:30—Alfalfa and other Legumes..... Prof. C. B. Smith.

3:00—Discussion..... Music by Fred Alexander.

3:30—Development of Northern Mich. O. F. Barnes.

4:00—Discussion..... Evening.

7:15—Music... Grayling High School.

7:30—Some Country Life Outlooks..... Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor.

Reading.....

8:15—The Work of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for Mich. Farmers..... Prof. C. B. Smith.

9:00—Educational Problems..... E. M. Moore, Wixom.

Saturday Forenoon.....

E. M. Moore, Wixom..... Conductor.

9:45—The Silo and Silage..... H. B. Cannon, Rochester.

10:15—Discussion.....

10:45—National Stock-Feeding..... E. M. Moore, Wixom.

11:15—Discussion.....

11:45—Business Meeting of County Institute, Society, Reports, Election of Officers, etc. ....

1:00—Question Box in charge of..... E. M. Moore.

Music.....

1:30—The Care of the Farm Orchard..... H. B. Cannon.

2:00—Discussion.....

2:30—The Breeding and care of sheep..... E. M. Moore.

3:00—Discussion..... Music.

3:30—Growing and Handling the Potato Crop. Prot C. B. Smith.

4:00—Discussion.....

Women's Congress. At 1:00 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon. Mrs. Carrie Feldhauser, Grayling, Chairman.

Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor, Conductor.

1:15—Introductory remarks..... Carrie Feldhauser, Chairman.

Music.....

1:30—Health and Beauty in the Farm Home..... Miss Jennie Buell.

2:15—Discussion..... Mrs. Eliza Brott & Mrs. Geo. Bolmore.

3:00—Music..... Miss Josephine Russell.

3:30—Discussion.....

Election of Officers.....

Music.....

The State Round-up Farmers' Institute will be held at the Agricultural College, February 28, March 1, 2 and 3, 1911.

In addition to the usual general program, the Renovation and Care of Orchard will have special attention at the State Round-up Institute. Another leading feature will be the largest and most complete exhibit of spraying apparatus and supplies ever made in the country. There will also be a large exhibit of fruit.

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In addition to the usual general program, the Renovation and Care of Orchard will have special attention at the State Round-up Institute. Another leading feature will be the largest and most complete exhibit of spraying apparatus and supplies ever made in the country. There will also be a large exhibit of fruit.

## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 26

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A **X** following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday forenoon, and can not be considered later.

Order your coal of Salling, Hanson Co. Prices low, and prompt delivery.

The Danish people should read *Examiner's* advertisement this week.

Geo. Langevin and Karl Halter each lost a valuable horse last week.

W. Kuehl of Saginaw, Mich., was in the city last week.

Geo. Langevin delivers St. Charles coal at your house. Phone 591.

D. J. Peterson and son of Toledo, O., were in the city this week, calling on our local lumber fraternity.

#### Bates sells the best Coal.

Let me quote you a price on Royal or Asbestos Roofing, put on F. R. Deckrow.

The M. E. church will give a Dutch Supper in the opera house February 15th, price 25 cents.

Beech and Maple Block Wood for furnaces. Leave orders with SALLING, HANSON COMPANY.

Thermometers registered at 38° Thursday, and the snow perceptibly settled.

Order your coal of Salling, Hanson Co. Prices low, and prompt delivery.

Fine Bathroom Outfit in display window No. 400 Cedar street. F. R. Deckrow.

St. Charles Coal is the best ever brought to this market. For sale by Geo. Langevin, Phone No. 591.

Do not forget to read the High School notes. They must be preparing to join a national league rather than the university courses.

COAL—I have a large supply of the best St. Charles coal on the road and will deliver at right price. Phone 391. Geo. Langevin.

FOR SALE—At this office a good, light one-horse sleigh and a medium heavy two-horse Harrison sleigh, both have been used a short time, but are all right.

Gentlemen when you get ready for a new suit, call in and see Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop over Collen's Restaurant. A. E. Hendrickson.

jan 19-41

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

T. W. Hanson went to Wolverine, Saturday, on an inspection trip of the logging operations of his company. The M. C. R. R. moved 313 cars of logs south from Wolverine Sunday, and the blockade is a long ways from being cleared away, and our good natured Trainmaster V. W. Lankey is the busiest man in town.

The Title Guarantee and Surety Co. of Scranton, Pa., is among the strongest in the world. Bonds for Schools, Township, County or state officials, written by them are accepted everywhere, and at so small a cost that no one need be dependent on the kindness of personal friends.

O. PALMER, Agent.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effectual for colds, cough and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

We have arranged with The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer so that our patrons can secure that sterling paper together with our own, at the exceedingly low price of \$1.75, for one year. This is a rare opportunity and should be taken advantage of.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It relieves the cough, relieves the lungs, eases the spasmodic and aids nature in reviving the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. Sold by All Dealers.

Mr. H. A. Bauman, and daughter Helen, are spending a few days at Leesburg, Florida, picking oranges. They will visit Washington on their return trip.

When given as soon as the croupy cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of cough and prevent all danger and害 of asthma. Thousands of mothers use it successfully, sold by All Dealers.

#### Our Clearing Sale will continue until January

31. Avail yourself of the opportunity to purchase Dry Goods and Clothing at prices lower than ever before. Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Ladies' Union will meet with Mrs. Fleming, Friday, Jan. 27, for work. Ladies of the congregation are invited.

The L. O. T. M. M. will hold their installation at the Macabees Hall, Tuesday, Jan. 31. Members request to be present.

Mr. Moss Leprance is visiting his father for a few days at R. Hanson & Sons Camp, on the Newell Branch, east of Wolverine.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hanson gave a dinner last Monday evening in honor of F. C. Burden and H. W. Kanouse of Detroit, Mich.

Watch for the announcement of the entertainment to be given at the opera house by Dyer and Nolan in the near future.

Mrs. O. S. Hawes, F. C. Burden and H. W. Kanouse of Detroit, Mich., son-in-laws of the late E. N. Salling were in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Hanson and Mrs. R. Hanson left Wednesday for an extended visit to Detroit; they will attend the Auto Show while there.

P. S. McClurg, General Manager of The Grayling Lumber Co., of Monroe, La., was here last week attending the annual meeting of the company.

An error in the Farmer's Institute program last week gave the woman's session on Friday. It should have been Saturday, at the L. O. O. F. Hall.

Mr. Wingard, the picture man, is spending a few days among the logging operations in Cheboygan County, and he will no doubt return with some fine views.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hanson entertained Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McKay of West Branch, and E. H. McGowan, and Miss Marsh of West Branch, Wednesday evening.

The stockholders of Grayling Lumber Co. were tendered a banquet, at the Depot Hotel, last Tuesday evening. A great many out-of-town stockholders were present.

FOR SALE—A full line of buggies and harness for sale at my livery barn. A few second hand rigs, and anything you want, new, from the factory. Call and if you do not find what you want in stock, find it in the catalogue. Geo. Langevin. Jan 26-1f.

LOST—A black and tan "hound" answering to the name of "Jack," from Frederic, the week before Christmas. The finder will be paid by delivering the dog, or notifying me at Waters, Mich.

FELEX LANNOO.

There will be a special meeting of Unity Lodge, M. B. A., No. 1362, Friday evening, January 27, for initiation, and the installation of officers. All members are requested to be present. By order of the President.

WANTED—Good yoke of oxen, cheap for cash, broke to yoke and whip, give full description.

The Prince Handel & Mfg. Co.

Detroit, Michigan.

The annual meetings of Salling Hanson Co., Kerr & Hanson Flooring Co., Johannesburg Mfg. Co. and R. Hanson & Sons, were held here last week. All the old officers were re-elected, and no change in the management of same is noted.

T. W. Hanson, Manager of R. Hanson & Sons of this city, entertained the stockholders of his company, at a camp-dinner, following the annual meeting, Wednesday. Dinner was served a-la-carte, and as a souvenir of the occasion each guest received a copy of the menu, burnt in wood.

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The Episcopal bishop of this diocese, the R. Rev. C. D. Williams of Detroit, will preach and confirm a class at the Danish Church Sat. evening Feb. 4th, 7:30 P.M. The Bishop will be accompanied on this his annual visitation to the Grayling mission, by the pastor Rev. A. R. Mitchell who will assist in the evening services. All are cordially invited to attend.

The 3rd number of the Lecture course was given by the Schonovsky-Budapest Hungarian Orchestra, Jan. 18, which proved a rare treat in the line of music. They came to us highly recommended, and proved their ability as artists in the highest class of music. The solo work rendered by Madam Rudynanski, showed a cultivated voice, and was appreciated by the entire audience.

Joseph Chardon of Maple Forest was in town last week, the first time for several months. He is enjoying life, but says he is growing old and thinks he is getting tired of work, but he does not know it. He reports the stock on the farm wintering in fine shape and everything prosperous.

Word was received here Monday of the sudden death of Mrs. Ira H. Richardson, of South Branch. She was one of the earliest settlers of this County, and enjoyed a wide circle of acquaintances, all of whom were her friends. No particulars of her illness have been received. The stricken husband and family have the deepest sympathy of our entire people.

### School Notes.

The Grayling High School Team were surprised in being defeated at West Branch on Friday last. The score was 17 and 10.

Monday night the High School and All City played. But the All City team was too heavy, and the High School team had to suffer defeat. The score was 36 and 20.

The prospects for a track team are good. Plans are being laid for one.

Monday afternoon the teacher gave the High School a sleigh ride. They went out to Failing's. All report a good time.

If all talk is so, the High School will have a champion base ball team.

Francis Reagan moved his seat, he just can't stand the girls; don't you know?

In Physical Geography class, the teacher was talking about the shape of the earth and she remarked, What if the earth were flat? Ed (the brightest boy in the class) Put a fence around it.

Off those exam's.

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### ATTENTION.

The joint installation of the officers of the Marvin Post G. A. R., and W. R. C., which was adjourned from last Saturday at 3 p. m., will be held this week Saturday, Jan. 28. Members of both societies are requested to extend the notice.

### Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, Jan. 29, 1911. Mid week prayer meeting, Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m., Subject—Truth, Its Relative Value and Relation to Men.

Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. A. R. Failing, Supt.

Christian Endeavor at 6:00 p. m. Subject—A Missionary Journey.

Around the World—Missions in North America.

Preaching service 7:00 p. m., Subject—An Old Time Message to the People of To Day.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. HUMPHREY FLEMING, Pastor.

### Old Soldier Tortured.

"For years I suffered unspeakable torture from indigestion, constipation and liver trouble," wrote A. K. Smith, a war veteran at Erie, Pa., "but Dr. King's New Life Pills fixed me all right. They're simply great." Try them for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Only 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

### M. E. Church.

Sunday, Jan. 29, 1911. The regular services at the M. E. church for next Sunday are as follows:

10:30 a. m. Public Service. Subject—The Holy Spirit the Seal of our Redemption.

11:45 a. m. Sunday School.

3:00 p. m. Junior League.

6:00 p. m. Epworth League. Subject—The Missionary Message of the Bible.

7:00 p. m. Public service. Subject—Repentance and Salvation.

7:00 p. m. Thursday; general prayer meeting.

The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

Non-Church goers are especially invited.

JAMES IVEY, Pastor.

### Solves A Deep Mystery.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote G. B. Radec of Lewiston, W. Va., "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters, in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of rheumatism, from which I had been and almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me." For dyspepsia, indigestion, Jaundice and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters has no equal. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

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## Annual

# Clearance Sale!

Once each year I take this method of disposing of left overs, that for some reason or other did not move during the previous year. These goods would sell in the regular way if I gave them time enough.

"TIME IS MONEY"—However, so this is your chance to make money by saving it, and my chance to exchange a part of my stock for ready cash to buy new goods.

From Feb. 1st to 15th, inclusive you can save from 10 to 25 per cent on any article in my stock with a few exception such as price restricted articles.

These goods are worth just as much today as they were on Dec. 24th, but I would rather have the little each will bring now than to carry them over.

My Loss Will Be Your Gain.

Come and bring your friends and see the wonderful bargains to be had in Jewelry, Watches, Rings, Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Fountain Pens, Toilet Sets and Brass Ware.

25 per cent Discount.

On Brass Ware.

On Rings.

Fancy Clocks.

"Watches.

Toilet Articles.

"Silverware.

Brush and Comb Sets.

"Cut Glass.

Military Sets—Sterling and Plated.

"Fountain Pens.

All Jewelry except Rings.

"Regular line of Mantle and one Casserole to close out.

Alarm Clocks.

This sale would not mean as much if I followed the custom of others in marking my goods 25 per cent higher when the demand is greatest; one can afford to give sensational bargains in that case. My prices are no higher at Holiday time than at other times, which is as low as is consistent with quality and honest goods.

By glancing at the few prices given below you can readily see the amount you can save by buying NOW the things you have been thinking of buying for yourself, or as a gift to be given some time in the future.

A \$4.00 Watch now \$36.00 A \$6.00 Bracelet now \$4.50

" 25.00 Watch now 22.50 " 10.00 Ring now 9.00

" 10.00 Locket & Chain 7.50 "

Mercury hasn't struck bottom yet.

Cheerup, old man, it will be still colder.

The noiseless soup spoon calls for a noiseless soup mouth.

Keep your gurd up. The pneumonia germ is seeking to hand you one.

London society has experienced a jar, having taken to roller skates again.

The Salome music has been transferred to phonographic records, but no one wants Salome in that form.

In Pennsylvania is a woman who has waited nine years to be hanged and is in no particular hurry even yet.

It took a postal card 36 years to go from Connecticut to Indiana. Bet a dollar he had it in his pocket all the time.

There is said to be a wealthy woman in Denver who has never worn a hat. That's probably why she is wealthy.

Men thirty years old are estimated to be worth \$16,000 to the country, and a good many would like to cash in on that basis.

New York physicians are going to charge for "telephone consultations." This is another avenue of free advice closed to the world.

Cats and dogs as household pets, therefore, are a menace. So also is the mule, although he carries his dangerous germs in his heels.

A New York woman says it is utterly impossible for her to live on \$3,000 a year. What hard work some people do make out of living!

Over in Europe somebody has paid \$72,000 for a grain of radium. Still radium is a long way from being considered one of the necessities of life.

The department of agriculture's dictum that Welsh rabbit is digestible and hygienic would probably carry a wider popularity if extended to mince pie.

Somebody claims to have invented a new kind of mince pie. It might help more if somebody would invent a better kind of pie to be taken with mince pie.

Cost of this country's \$250,000,000 fire loss may be needless, but as the man said coming down on the train, it demonstrates that the people have money to burn.

The Long Island youth who has fallen heir to a fortune on the condition that he never become a clergyman may be said to have fallen into some easy money.

American mules are preferred to all other kinds in South Africa. American mules receive their "early tutelage" in strong, rich language, which perhaps puts ginger into them.

A Philadelphia man has been arrested for stealing 200 pounds of human hair, or about enough for four up-to-date coiffures, an especially serious offense in view of the present fashion.

We've heard many people sing that old song about wanting to be an angel, but it could be observed that they were always afraid of getting their feet wet during the grip season.

Pittsburg has already begun an annexation movement against 1912. It is the early bird that stands well in census tables.

The arrest of a Greek army officer for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 of the government's money leads one to believe that all the financiers do not hold forth in Wall street.

Two young Englishmen have been sentenced to four years in prison for taking pictures of fortifications in Germany. Leave your camera at home and avoid trouble when you go to Germany.

Here comes a snuffy old professor who says that college women are failures. We suspect that the star-eyed goddess he had been making eyes at has flunked on her examination in confine sections.

There is a bunch of bachelors in a certain Dakota city who are advertising themselves as matrimonial bargains. We wonder if they have been marked down and out in their own town.

In about two months the Ohio river will show the grand old Mississippi that there are some rivers which have no intention of going out of business permanently.

Chicago barbers propose to charge one dollar for cutting the hair of "tightwads" who shave themselves. It will not work. The average income of an American family being less than \$800, the average man can hardly afford to pay \$4 a year to a barber for, say, 300 shaves. Besides the waste of time.

The Berlin press says that Americans are preparing to seize Cuba and Italian newspapers that Americans are after the sulphur mines of Tripoli under the guise of an archaeological expedition. How little we know about ourselves!

Chicago boys are no longer to be taught sewing, crocheting and other plain and fancy needlework. This seems to make it possible that some of them will now have time to learn to read, write and cipher with a reasonable degree of proficiency.

## THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORK

A PLAN IS BEING FORMULATED FOR THE COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE JUDICIARY.

THE TAXATION OF MINES WILL BE THRESHED OUT NEXT IN FEBRUARY.

The Control of the State Fair—The Income Tax and Other Matters of Interest to the People.

(Special Correspondence.)

Senator Mike Moriarity, of Crystal Falls, is now the dean of the senate in the place long occupied by ex-Senator Charles Smith, of Lake Linden. Mike is all of the old guard left, and once in a while he gets a little lonesome for the old days when A. Doherty, Johnny Baird, Andy Fyle and others were in the heyday of their legislative careers. This is the fifth term for the senator from Crystal Falls, and if there is anything about the legislative game that Mike doesn't know it is hardly worth mentioning. One of his chief forte's is getting patronage for his district. No matter how the other senators scheme to get the pap, Mike always comes through with three or four jobs for constituents of his.

He always keeps in close touch with what goes on and any one who can slip in with anything which in any way hinders the interests of this district is entitled to a prize.

One important piece of legislation which is being framed up by some of the strong men of both the senate and house, is a bill which provides for the complete reorganization of the judiciary of the state from justice up to circuit judge.

Under the plan which is now being formulated the judicial circuits of the state will be changed, and the number reduced and the circuit judges compelled to rotate around the circuits, those who have but little work helping out those who are now over-worked.

Most important, however, will be the abolition of the present system of justice courts, and the substitution of a county judge system, the judges to receive a salary, but no fees, and have jurisdiction in cases involving up to \$500 in civil suits.

The bill will be fought bitterly by the justices and the judges, but it has exceptionally strong support in both houses. Senators White, Miller and F. D. Scott being the principal supporters in the upper house, and Reps. Warner, Flowers and Verdin being the leaders in the movement in the lower.

TAXATION OF MINES.

The question of the taxation of mines will be threshed out at a public hearing to be held by the house taxation committee on February 7.

Representatives of the mining companies have been invited by Chairman Lord and they promise to be present. The members of the legislature who have introduced bills relating to the taxing of mines will also have a chance to be heard. The bills, beside the tonnage tax measure, include one taxing mineral reservations and another taxing mining royalties. The last one, however, has little chance of passing as practically all the mining contracts have a provision which throws the tax burden on the operator making it impossible to reach the fee owner.

In connection with the agitation for the taxation of mining property, the coal mines of the state are also to be reached. They are practically in the same condition as the copper and iron mines, so far as avoiding taxation is concerned. All of them are operated on a royalty basis, the farmer under whose land the coal lies receiving a price per ton for allowing the mining companies to take it out. No tax is paid on the coal but a land tax the same as other farm land and the mining company only pays taxes on its surface buildings. Their case will be considered with the other mining properties.

Favor Income Tax.

Both the house and senate committees on federal relations have reported favorably on the amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for an income tax and there seems to be but little question that it will be ratified by the legislature. As similar action is being taken by many other legislatures, there is every possibility that the income tax will become a part of the federal constitution. It will be remembered that congress passed an income tax bill some years ago, but it was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court on the close vote of five to four. The sentiment of the country seems to be absolutely in favor of the income tax.

The judiciary committee has pigeon-holed the house bill, which provided for the reduction of the mill tax for the benefit of the University of Michigan, from three-eighths mill to one-fourth mill.

Senator Rosenkrans of Shiawassee, has introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of \$110,000 for the Michigan Industrial School for Boys.

The Grand Army Sons of Veterans and Spanish War Veterans have united to ask that legislature to authorize an issue of bonds amounting to \$200,000 with which to erect a memorial building at Lansing. The department of Michigan, G. A. R., has recently been notified it must leave the capitol since the room it occupies is needed. Therefore, the veterans believe it is up to the state to erect a memorial building in honor of the fast disappearing army.

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## FIRE DESTROYS ORPHAN ASYLUM

150 CHILDREN GET OUT SAFELY AS GRAND RAPIDS ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNS.

HEROISM OF NUN IN CHARGE SAVES TWO WHO ARE SICK ON FOURTH FLOOR.

Sister Maracolena Would Not Leave the Building Until All Were Accounted For.

One hundred and fifty children, ranging in age from 5 to 14 years, were thrown into a panic by a fire which destroyed the main building and dormitory of the St. John's Orphan asylum in Grand Rapids. The fire drill training and bravery of the sisters in charge prevented any fatalities, all escaping uninjured.

The children were at supper on the first floor of the four-story brick building when fire was discovered in a dormer room at the corner of the fourth story. The room was situated at the southwest corner of the building and a southwest wind fanned the flames across the whole floor. The alarm was spread by Sister Maracolena, in charge of the home, who afterward, by bravely fighting fire and smoke, saved two lives.

The postulants and sisters were at prayer in the chapel and at the cry of fire all ran to the diningroom. The fire gone was rung and the children left their seats at the tables and fell into line and marched out of the burning building. Once outside and they saw the flames bursting from the upper windows, they became panic-stricken and fled in all directions through the stinging cold.

All the sisters with the exception of Sister Maracolena, devoted their efforts to preventing the fleeing children and after a few minutes succeeded in getting them into the school building a block away.

Sister Maracolena turned back into the building after the last child passed out of the diningroom, and through the dense smoke that filled every hall made her way into every room and personal investigation made sure that not a child remained in the first three floors.

Literally surrounded by flames, she groped up the stairs to the fourth floor, and in the first room she entered found a postulant who was in bed, lifting her bodily. Sister Maracolena carried her back down stairs to safety.

Again ascending the stairway through scorching smoke, she entered the burning floor and in another room found 6-year-old Marguerite Byberg, one of the orphans, carried her to the ground floor and turned her over to another sister.

Then again going to the fourth floor, Sister Maracolena searched every room and only retreated when she knew that all were out of the burning building.

Cause of High Freight Rates.

Railroads were blamed mercilessly with a verbal whiplash wielded by Rep. Osgood.

Rep. Osgood will carry the fight onto the floor of the governor.

Twelve Are Democrats.

There will be only 12 Democrats in the house instead of 13, as Ari Woodruff of Wyandotte, won out over Frank X. Burke on the recount. When Rep. Woodruff voted for Charles E. Townsend he registered his vote for a United States senator for the sixth time. He is now beginning his sixth term as a member of the house and is the dean of the body. It had not been for the difficulty over his election he would have been elected speaker pro tem.

Senate Employees.

Gov. Osborn has taken up with the senate the situation with regard to the large number of employees put on the pay roll and he has served quiet notice on the senate that if the number is not reduced he will make the condition the subject of a special message.

The present exorbitant rates were declared to be due chiefly to the stubborn unwillingness of railroads to adopt modern methods which he said would decrease their operating expenses by \$1,000,000 daily.

STATE BRIEFS.

Reports compiled by county officials say that more than \$300,000 worth of hay was shipped out of Chippewa county last year.

The state medical society will endeavor to have a bill introduced in the legislature governing the production of certified milk in the state.

Gov. Chase S. Osborn and his brother, Charles R. Osborn, manager of the Osborn hotel, will erect a \$200,000 hotel in Jackson in the near future.

James Burke, the convict credited with exposing the plot to blow up Jackson prison, was brought to Lansing and had a talk with Gov. Osborn. The governor refused to give out anything regarding the conference with the convict.

The Lansing police were asked to locate relatives of Charles Max, who is dead at Binghamton, N.Y. The telegram was sent by the chief of police at Salt Lake City, Utah. The message states Max was about 60 years of age and owned 50 acres of land seven miles from Lansing and belonged to the Masonic order.

Rep. Holland, of Goseble, will introduce a bill providing for the popular election of inspectors of iron mines. The bill of Senator James and Rep. Lucas, which is now up for its third reading in the senate, provides only for copper mines.

Rep. C. M. Green, of St. Clair, has introduced a bill in the house which will give to druggists the right of appeal to the courts from the decisions of the board of pharmacists. It is charged the board has heretofore taken away druggists' licenses without reasonable cause and without bringing charges against the druggist.

Rep. Averill, of Kent, has introduced a bill to prohibit the placing of bill boards in cities or the pasting of pictures or other advertisements on houses, barns or other convenient places.

L. C. WARD.

Because of two accidents which have occurred in the same place and under the same conditions to the miners' train running from St. Charles to the Gogebic coal mines, the state railroad commission has instructed Prosecutor Brown of Saginaw, to instruct mine trains to run on orders hereafter.

Lewis Hartman, of Ionia, who has a sick wife and four small children was fined \$10.50 for stealing a few cents' worth of coal from a local yard and had to go to jail because he did not have the money to pay the fine. He pleaded that he stole the coal to keep his family warm.

Two warm contests for the nomination for judge of the Bay county circuit court are promised at the coming Republican primary. C. L. Collins, the present incumbent, and T. E. Shepard, who was defeated for renomination in a convention six years ago by Mr. Collins, being the opposing candidates.

Unable to stand being a burden on his friends, William Wright of Grand Rapids, aged 82, cut his throat with a razor. The body was found by his landlady as she entered the room to serve the old man's supper. Wright was one of the oldest and best known newspaper printers in the state.

A warm contest for the nomination

P. M. Enginemmen Given Raise.

William D. Trunn, general superintendent of the Pere Marquette railroad, announced that an increase in wages had been granted to more than 1,000 engineers and firemen employed by the road. The increase was granted to the passenger, freight and yard engineers and firemen, and means a large addition to the operating expenses of the road. The road is highly satisfied with the raise which was brought about by the expiration of their agreements with the company.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Brig.-Gen. Jesus Camargo, who has just died in the City of Mexico, left a family of 42 sons and daughters.

The British-protected cruiser Brilliant has sailed from Kigston, Jamaica, on hasty orders for Honduras.

President Taft made a new speech record by running up from Washington, writing a speech on the way, attending two dinners and starting back for the capital a little after the day's end. He arrived in New York on the Pennsylvania train. The American Red Cross Monday sent \$5,000 to the relief of famine sufferers in China. This makes a total of \$10,000 sent so far by the Red Cross.

The lower branch of the Washington legislature passed a resolution memorializing congress to throw open the Panama canal, and then made a quick trip to the Hotel Astor. He dined with the American Red Cross Monday evening.

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President Taft's speech is accepted as the opening of an earnest campaign on the part for the fortification of the Panama canal. His entire speech was devoted to this subject.

He could not think of taking advantage of a botanical error.

INSIDE HISTORY.

Some Self-Explanatory Letters.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 7, 1911.

Dr. E. H. Pratt.

Suite 1202, 100 State St.

Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Doctor:

Owing to some disagreement with a magazine several years ago they have become quite vituper



# Buy the New Ryoal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## Winter Eggs--How to Obtain Them.

By Professor H. L. Kempster of M. A. C.

AT THIS time of the year people are especially interested in their poultry flock. The mistake too often made is that they do not begin to think of winter egg production until winter sets in, and then they try to make up for the neglect during the summer.

Egg production is based upon good stock, properly raised, well housed and given good care. A few days ago, the writer saw a pullet that had laid 58 eggs in 53 consecutive days. She had been kept under the above conditions. The bird was not of a high egg producing breed, but her ancestors had been bred to lay. She was an egg laying strain, and strain is more important than breed. The strain that will not produce eggs is not profitable to keep. There is as great difference between flocks of the same breed as between breeds. It is not the breed so much as the bird that will produce eggs that we are after. It is out of the question for a farmer

## TRYING TO BE OBLIGING

Before a blazing fire Miss Bellinda and her brother were passing their last evening of the season in their summer home. Miss Bellinda, smiling and a little wistfully at her own thoughts, watched the leaping flames.

"Ben," she said, "without being the least cynical, I've come to the conclusion that gratuitous helpfulness isn't well, isn't appreciated."

"Oh, did you just find that out?" inquired her brother. "How have you gained this long-deserved knowledge?"

"This morning," began Miss Bellinda, "when I was putting so many of our things away for the winter, it occurred to me that several of our belongings might be enjoyed by some of our neighbors, who seem to have so little to make their lives bright. It seemed to me, for instance, that it would be a pity to leave my reading lamp locked up here all winter when it might make the long evenings in the course of a tempestuous youthful existence, but he never remembered bursting into anything like this. It took his breath away."

"The idiot!" he said out loud as he finished.

He found he was clutching the paper in both hands as though to tear it, so he smoothed it out carefully and refolded it. Then he found it had been merely the top letter on a pile of similar ones. They had lain in the rear recess of the pigeonhole. Feeling that he might as well know the worst, he drew out all the letters and went through them. They were all in the same writing, but the form of address varied. Sometimes they began "Sweet heart, or my own," and once it was just "Dear One!"

Lampower was given to a groan that was mostly a groan. It made him sick to think of Louise losing her head over some long-haired chap with political tendencies. He knew the fellow who could write such rubbish must be the sort that a normal man would like to kick. And Louise had liked that sort of thing! That was evident from the pile of letters, which by the way, were demure of their envelopes.

Clever of her! For a pile of folded sheets of paper would not look suspicious. Then, naturally, she did not expect Lampower to prowl through her desk.

They were rhapsodic bursts, almost impersonal in their raving. Only occasionally was the beauty of Louise's eyes or hair mentioned. Mostly the letters were dizzy swirlings in a sea of subdues that made a man feel as though he had been eating too many marshmallows and had powdered sugar scattered over his face close up to his ears. And these unspeakably nauseating effusions had been sent to Louise?

What got Lampower the hardest was the discovery that she cared for such stuff. He had always been proud of her common sense. When he had written to her before they were married he had always been careful to prime his effusions and to be wary of unloading too much adoration on paper for fear of her disliking it. And now—she was cherishing these!

That was the most of his dismay. Lampower had a fair amount of concern, so not for a minute did he worry about Louise's being in love with the jellyfish who had written these letters. Of course, it hurt him to find that he did not fit her life as completely as he had thought, and she had found her dignity sufficiently to be fascinated by these maudlinings of an imbecile.

His illusions were crushed all about his ears as he sat mechanically plucking the letters up and then spreading them out at random. Each time his eyes caught a phrase or sentence he almost snorted. "And yet, as he told himself, one does not snort with a broken heart, and assuredly his heart was not broken!"

Then, just as white-hot needles of anguish began to sear him and the blood began to rush to his face, he heard Louise come in. He got to his feet with the letters in his hand and stood before her. "She that looked particularly carefree and pink and blooming was an added insult."

Lampower simply held the letters out to her. "What are these?" he inquired in a repressed voice. It was quite like a scene from a play and he felt it.

Louise behaved as he had expected. She would whinny confront him by exposure. She made a dash toward the letters.

"Oh!" she cried, in a tremulous voice. "I wouldn't have you see those for the world! They—you see—that class I belong to for the study of English makes us compose things, and Mrs. Sparrow had to write a series of love letters in the romantic style, and then I had to compose the answers."

"I know it's not for sale in the village groceries," I said by way of explanation, as I gave it to her.

"Not much would be sold if it was," she remarked, "for it ain't good without cheese, is it?"

"Most people like it cooked with cheese, I admitted, meekly.

"Well," she said, "it would cost more than it would come to for me to try to use it for cheese—is expensive, and I ain't one of the extravagant kind."

"This day's experiences' ought to make you happier," remarked Ben. "You have found our neighbors around here content with what they have and certainly contentment is worth a great deal more than any modern conveniences, periodical literature or foreign food products. Isn't that so?"

"Yes, I suppose so," reluctantly agreed Miss Bellinda, "but I wanted the fun of helping."

Mrs. Barlow Brings Tommy to Tears.

"The camel," answered Mr. Barlow, "is chiefly found in those burning climates which you have heard described. His height is very great, rising to 14 or 15 feet, reckoning to the top of his head; his legs are long and slender, his body not large, and his neck of amazing length. This animal is found in no part of the world that we are acquainted with, wild or free; but the whole race is enslaved by man and brought up to drudgery from the first moment of their existence."

Here the interest and concern which had been long visible in Tommy's face could no longer be repressed, and tears began to trickle down his face, from "Sanford and Merton."

Suspicious. "What makes you think he is a hypocrite?"

"He smiled yesterday when his hat blew in the mud."

## LETTERS TO HIS WIFE

Lampower was a great believer in individual rights and so far as reading his wife's correspondence was concerned he would have been as likely to listen at keyholes or steal candy from babies.

Still, his wife being away from home, he wanted a list of books they had made out together, so he rummaged in her desk to find it. When he unfolded the paper he took to be the list he found it closely written over in a queer, jerky style, and it began: "My Darling!"

Now, in the first place, it was not Lampower's writing. In the second place, what right had any other man to call Louise his darling? Or she to let him? Lampower, with frowning brows and compressed lips, uneasily and grimly read through the amazing epistles. For it was amazing! Lampower had written a few love letters himself in the course of a tempestuous youthful existence, but he never remembered bursting into anything like this. It took his breath away.

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## EARLY CULTURE IN MEXICO

Existence of Highly Civilized Prehistoric People There Revealed by Antique Pleasure Garden

That an unknown, highly cultured people, of whom neither history, tradition nor legend has preserved any record, flourished in or near the Valley of Mexico and enjoyed spiced chocolate and aromatic beverages from transplanted tropical fruits grown by them in a marvelously built garden at Oaxtepec from 1,500 to 2,000 years ago is the latest theory of Guillermo Teller regarding the recently discovered garden of Montezuma.

Mr. Teller applied to the department of public instruction for a special permit to make explorations in the garden. He states that concerning twenty-one successive cacades on the land with codices in possession of the National Museum has led him to believe that the garden has great antiquity.

He has been devoting a large part of four years to studying the plants found there. Through the inscriptions he has been able to glean historical data concerning twenty-one successive cacades. Tropical trees, flowers and fruits were transplanted from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Central America to this garden, and there were grown cocoa, vanilla, parrot, yucca, chiltepe, mecochitl and another rare flower which gives off its odor in the night.

These plants and their friends were ingredients of the delicious chocolates which were the favorite beverages of the Aztec lords when Cortes arrived. The garden was visited by Acamapiztli and Ihuacamina, the second named being the Aztec lord of Montezuma. It is claimed that Montezuma Ihuacamina appropriated this beautiful garden to his personal royal uses and pleasure.

—Mexican Herald.

## POWER OF WORD OVER MAN

Calling Life-Preserver a "Belt" Caused the Loss of Many Lives in Bourgogne Disaster.

A vivid illustration of the power of mere words over human beings was once brought to the attention of French people by Francois Sarcey.

After the wreck of the Bourgogne many passengers were found floating drowned with life preservers on. These life preservers were fastened upon the bodies but round the middle instead of under the arms, and the greater weight of the upper part of the body had tipped the head under water and the person of course was inevitably drowned.

Now it appears that the greater number of the persons so drowned were French. The French term for life preserver is ceinture de sauvetage, or "life saving belt." This word certainly suggests to the mind, in its moments of disorder and unreadiness such as a great catastrophe brings, the idea of putting on a belt, and as a belt is put round the waist and nowhere else, the frightened person instinctively adjusts the life preserver close about the hips.

The result is that as soon as the person so provided falls into the water, his body tips over, with the heavy part downward, and the head is plunged beneath the surface.

The word "belt," therefore, was the cause of the loss of many lives in the Bourgogne disaster. Sarcey accordingly proposed to counteract the fatal effect of the article, and calling it a brassiere, which is a kind of waist belt, or band, to mind, to teach people to put a life preserver on just underneath the arms.

—Mexican Herald.

## SOME MAN SOME DAY

May Make A Medicine To Cure Bright's Disease Rheumatism, Stomach And Bladder Trouble The Equal of

## SAN-JAK

But Not Yet

It is The Only Medicine Which Enables You To Keep A Perfect Balance Between The Eliminations And Renewals of The Body. Decay Of The Body In Old Age Is Unnatural.

Permanent wastes of the system can be avoided by taking San Jak making each day a birthday for the person who has a bottle of this great medicine on hand. Read and learn how to cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lame Back and Stomach Diseases.

When the products of exhaustion reach the brain and deaden the nerve centers, as is the case with all old people, limiting their ability to think and act unless they have the power to oxidize the acids that accumulate during sleep-time to eliminate them, they had better take a bottle of Dr. Burnham's San-Jak. I am 50 years old and have kept a bottle of this medicine in my house during the past year and taken a dose quite often so I know it helps to give strength and activity.

E. O. Kelley, Lansing, Mich. 311 Washington St.

Mrs. M. L. Brown, mistress of the Butler House, Lansing, Mich., says: "One year ago I was in very poor health, sick and weak from that much dreaded disease, kidney trouble, called Bright's Disease by physicians. I have taken about one dozen bottles of San-Jak and have no symptoms of old trouble to annoy me. I give this letter for the benefit it may be to others."

E. S. Hough, Ex-Judge of Probate, Lapeer, Mich., says: "I bought a bottle of San-Jak from J. A. Showman, the druggist of Lapeer. I felt I was 100 years old with great distress of the stomach and a great sleepiness, and a dreamy, sleepy feeling, which the medicine has corrected. I cheerfully permit the use of this letter for the benefit of others."

Edgar S. Hough.

Lapeer, Mich. March 10, 1908.

Mrs. T. H. Curtis, R. F. D. No. 2, Lapeer, says: "I wish to tell you how much good your San-Jak has done me. I have had the rheumatism and liver trouble for years. Sometimes my feet and limbs are swollen so I could not wear my shoes. I have taken one and one-half bottles of your remedy. The bottle has all gone now. The pain has gradually left and the stiff joints are getting more limber. I think three or four bottles of your San-Jak will cure me completely. Many thanks."

—W. C. Hough, Lapeer, Mich.

The good people of Frankfort seem to have gone one better than the recent innovation at Lloyd's to insure against bad weather during holidays. The Frankforters have started a company to insure the lives of dogs. Whether the policies are for endowment or annuities or for death only we do not know, nor is the name of the company given, but a "P. C. contemporary" suggests that it will probably be the "Hundelebenversicherungsgesellschaft" or something approaching it. The idea of insuring children's lives is not pleasant, but the prospect of making money out of the death of the friend of man is more repellent. Such an idea was not in the notion stage when Lamartine declared, "The more I see of men the more I love dogs." If it had been, the aphorism would probably have been more scathing.

—W. C. Hough, Frankfort, Mich.

Have you Kidney, Liver, Stomach or Bladder Trouble?

Are you a Rheumatic, with Backache, Varicose and Swollen Limbs?

Take Dr. Burnham's SAN-JAK.

It restores the aged to health and youth. No remedy equal to San-Jak as a blood tonic. The tried feeling leaves you like magic.

J. F. Roe, 41 E. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., says: "San-Jak cured him of catarrh of the head and throat which was no chronic as to his great deafness, his general health is better than